

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.  
G. W. Ellis,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Executed with neatness and despatch.

Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Disease.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D.  
It is a fearful thing to think on this,  
And muse on thy greatness, grim Disease!  
Who can withstand thy wrath? What conqueror  
But quails within thy presence? In thy grasp  
Great Caesar was an infant, and the son  
Of Macedonian Philip but a boy.

Yet I have wrestled with thee in thy strength,  
Smiter of Nations! At the midnight hour  
I have not spoken face to face in wrath,  
And eye to eye confronted thee and thine,  
Bearding the powers that laid NAPOLEON low?  
Yes! journeyed with thee o'er the world,  
Convey'd by wild DELIRIUM. At first  
I stood upon the shore of Egypt's sea,  
And watched the waves that rolled and tossed and  
heaved.

Like infant giants restless in their slumbers,  
Till I could gaze no more. Then scaled the top  
Of burning Etna, leaping in its mouth,  
And dallying with its fierce, sulphurous flame,  
As with a girl, in very wantonness.

Anon, I stood in Greenland's frigid clime,  
With my clothes rent, yet felt no breath of chill;  
My form consuming from its innate heat.  
Whene'er I reached my native forest shades,  
Huge monsters stared at me, and 'set me round;  
Gigantic hounds with phantom hunters chased,  
With laugh and hellish screech before them cast;  
Safety was nigh, and yet as I would flee  
Would still recede from me. At last I sank,  
And then my spirit knew another scene,  
Succeeded by another darker still;  
And filled with deeper horrors, until tired  
Of many freaks, fantastic autocrat!

Thou left me to myself. Then would I waken  
To find the being that my soul most loved,  
Bent over with fond and anxious look;

And when her flowing ringlets touching my brow,  
I deemed they were the raven wings of death.

Now came exhaustion.

Still my heart is proud  
That I have grappled with thee, son of Six,  
And thou hast been no victor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lesson.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

Three ladies were seated in a richly furnished apartment. They were the Misses Amanda and Emma Ellis, and their cousin Delilah Charlton. The latter was engaged in the womanly occupation of sewing—the two former in discussing critically, a ball at which all three had been present the preceding evening.

"I don't like that Mr. Barton at all," said Amanda, continuing the conversation.

"Nor we either," responded Miss Emma, who was the eldest.

"And why not, cousin?" asked Delilah. "I am sure he is handsome enough—he is not?"

"Yes, but—"

"But what, coz?" said she to Emma who had spoken last. "Surely his manners are pleasing, and his language polite—but without affection."

"Yes, yes, but for all that he is vulgar," said Emma pettishly, "vulgar in his ideas."

"Vulgar!" exclaimed Delilah, "you must allow me to differ with you, coz," she continued looking in her cousin's face with a winning smile. "I think he is quite refined—more so than Mr. Brown or Mr. Price, and many of the other gentlemen."

"Only think of comparing Mr. Barton with Mr. Price and Mr. Brown—two gentlemen!" exclaimed Miss Amanda Ellis. "Why Mr. Barton is a Mechanic!"

"Well, suppose he is, dear," said her cousin, "does that make him vulgar, or less respectable. For my part, I think a mechanic can be as much of a gentleman, (in the true sense of the word) as a millionaire!"

"Well I declare, cousin Lile, you do have some of the sunniest notions," said Miss Amanda, "just for all the world like pa—he thinks one man just as good as another even though he be a laborer."

"Yes," said Emma, "I do wish he would be a little more circumspect, and find better company for his daughters, than Mechanics. It is his fault that Mr. Barton comes here; he gives him such pressing invitations. I suppose he wants me or Amanda." Miss Amanda (or Emma,) daughter of James Ellis, merchant, to Mr. Charles Barton, Mechanic. "Oh, dear!" and the spoiled beauty (for both sisters possessed great personal beauty) threw herself back upon the sofa and laughed heartily, as also did her sister.

"Well, well, girls," said Mr. Ellis, who hidden by the half open door of the apartment, had been an unobtrusive listener to the conversation, and who now entered the room, "you may laugh now, but you may live to regret that you did not try to obtain Mr. Barton for a husband. Mark that," and the old gentleman taking up his hat, let the apartment.

"Who would have thought that pa was listening," said Miss Amanda, "but I don't care."

"I declare, if there is not Mr. Barton on the steps," exclaimed Emma, who was looking thro' the blinds. "Come, come," she continued, addressing her sister, "let us go up into the other parlor, and leave cousin Lile to entertain him;"

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it will be a pleasure to her; for she is partial to mechanics," and the sisters left the room.

The object of the foregoing conversation was a young man who Mr. Ellis had introduced to his daughters, and niece, some months before as a master mechanic. But unlike their father, who valued a man for his character, and not for his money, Misses Ellises were great sticklers for respectability—their standard for which was riches—and the consequence was, as we have seen, that Mr. Barton did not stand too high in their good graces. Mr. Ellis knew this false estimate of respectability was as predominant fault in his daughter's characters, and he determined to give them a practical lesson. How he succeeded, the sequel of our story will show.

A few moments after the sisters had left the room, Mr. Barton entered. He was about the middle height, with a fine figure, regular features, and an intelligent countenance. His eyes were deep blue—his eye-brows finely arched, and his forehead high and white, from which the jet black hair was pushed back, displaying its fine proportions. He was certainly a handsome man, which fact, even the Misses Ellises did not attempt to deny, and the ease, and politeness, with which he greeted Miss Charlton, spoke his claim to that which that lady herself had awarded him—the title of gentleman.

He was soon seated, and in conversation with Delilah. Delilah Charlton was a charming girl. It is true she did not possess the exquisit proportions, and regular features of her two cousins, but then there was ever a sunny smile upon her face, and a cheerful sparkle in her clear blue eye, and she had such light and bounding spirits, that made her appear, at least more bewitching; at least so thought Mr. Barton as he gazed upon her laughing countenance. How much better, thought he, it would be to possess her for a wife, dependant as she is upon the uncle, and dowerless as she would be either of the Misses with their spoiled tempers, and their fortunes.—Thinking thus, is it to be wondered at, that he left her with a half-formed determination to win her love if it lay within his power?

And they did remember it. For in after years they showed in their choice of husbands that they had not forgotten their honest old father's LESSON.—*Sunday Evening Post.*

Anecdote of a Sleep Walker.

During the revolutionary war, there was a gentleman of large property residing in Brooklyn, who was addicted to the habit of walking in his sleep; panic struck at the invasion of the enemy, he daily expected that his dwelling would be ransacked and pillaged. Under the influence of these fears, he rose one night, and taking a strong box, which, awake, he never attempted to lift without assistance, he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lantern and spade, and in a deep wooden gleam about a quarter of a mile from his house he buried his treasure, carefully replacing the sods so as to create no suspicion of their having been removed. This done, he returned, undressed, and went to bed. Next morning he was the first to discover the absence of his "strong box," without having the slightest remembrance of what had passed. Enraged at its loss, he immediately accused his domestic of the robbery, as no traces of violence were perceptible either on the locks or doors of his house, that could induce him to suspect strangers. Month after month elapsed, and still the mystery was not solved, and his family began to want the necessities of life without the means of procuring them. At that period of public calamity no money could be raised on real estate, and it was at that season of the year when agricultural labors had ceased, which left him no means of earning a support for his family. To augment his misery, his only son lay confined by a violent fever, without any of those comforts which his situation demanded. The mind of the despairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future; his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to room all night with hurried and unequal steps, as if pursued by an enemy. His wife and daughter, who were accustomed to these nightly wanderings, never attempted to disturb him, unless they were fearful some accident might befall him; in this case it was necessary to employ the most violent means to awaken him, upon which they usually suffered him to recover gradually from his trance, which was always succeeded by a drowsiness, after which he would sink into a light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One night, as his daughter was watching, at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her father descend the stairs with a quick step, and immediately followed him; she perceived he had dressed himself, and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he undid the door and looked out; he then returned to the kitchen, and taking the lantern and spade he left the house. Alarmed at the circumstance, which was not usual, though it sometimes occurred as above related without the knowledge of his family—she hastily threw on a cloak and followed him to the wood, trembling with apprehensions of she knew not what, both for herself and for her father.

"What?" asked both the young ladies in a breath.

"The wedding we are going to have."

"The wedding! what wedding?"

"Your cousin's."

"Delilah's?"

"Yes. She is going to honor the mechanic with her hand. What do you think of it, ha?"

"I don't think much of it," said Miss Emma, with a toss of her head.

"You don't eh?" Well suppose I was to tell you that she is going to marry a man worth two hundred thousand dollars, would that alter your opinion?"

"Why what do you mean, pa?"

"Listen and I will tell you, girls," said the old gentleman, bending upon his daughters a grave and somewhat stern look. "The father of Mr. Barton, to whom your cousin is soon to be married, was an old friend of mine; we were playmates in boyhood. He was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade about the same time I entered the counting house. Soon after he had finished learning this trade he went to the city of Baltimore, and there started business for himself and where he married. Being possessed of genius, and having a good education, from a master mechanic and builder, he soon became an architect, and subsequently amassed a large fortune. Knowing the reverses of fortune to which all are liable, he resolved to make his only son Charles a good architect, so that if ever

he would have wherewith to earn honestly his daily bread, he completely succeeded. A year or two ago he died, leaving his son his whole fortune. About six months ago Charles came to this city on a visit. He called upon me as his father's friend.

In the course of the conversation I asked him why he was not married.

He said he had never yet met with a young lady that he thought worthy

of calling his wife, that he could find enough who would marry him for his money, but that such a

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 15, 1841.

### Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held in Augusta on the 24th of March last, State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the STATE HOUSE, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY THIRTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor, at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and each plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and all other towns and the cities of Portland and Bangor, two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the Legislature, by the last Apportionment.

All democratic editors in the State are requested to publish this notice, until the time of holding the Convention.

*By order of the Committee of the Democratic Members of the Legislature.*

### BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

We copy the following very sensible article from the Main Cultivator. Its editor is the fast friend of the Agricultural interest, and ever upon the watch to protect them from the encroachments of the aristocracy.

One of the most insidious attempts at encroachment upon the agriculturalist and the common interest which has recently been developed, is that of the Legislature, which proposed to set aside one of the most democratic and important principles in our State Constitution—that which more than any other tends to keep the people vigilant of their liberties and holds public servants to a close responsibility to the people.

From the yeomanry of this State this proposition deserves especial attention. All are aware that this class now holds a large preponderance in the Legislature. It is true that this class is rapidly advancing in political intelligence; and that in proportion as it has advanced the democratic principle has been carried into the practice of Government. Frequent elections and frequent assemblies of the people's representatives, keep the people alive to the operations of Government, and disseminates a knowledge of the principles upon which it moves. The often exercise of the power of legislation is, of course, farthest from the desire of those who do not control it. By checking the circulation of political intelligence, and diverting the attention of the people from public affairs, the march of the democratic principle is impeded—the Government is made more liable to corruption, and the designs of the enemies of equal rights and equal laws are advanced.

Since the open assault upon American liberty were crushed in the Revolution, its foes have ever made its approaches insidiously; but it has never relaxed its energies. It comes in every form and on every practicable occasion. Our State Government has never been free from it; it has been assailed by the most powerful among the officers of Government, and the representatives of the people. It is embodied in an interest which we term aristocratic. Its home is found in the cities and on the seaboard. The recent session of the Legislature affords a rare example of its power, and will teach the people, we trust, a lesson of prudence.

So far as the recurrence of legislation, like that of the late session, is concerned, we are aware that the argument in favor of Biennial Elections is helped;—we would sooner vote ourselves, for infrequent elections, or no elections at all, than that they should result in the assemblage of law-givers whose course is so marked with violence and oppression. But we have still left a hope in the general supremacy of popular liberty over despotism, and look, in future, for a Legislature that shall reflect the popular will. And it is to impress people with the importance of an after exercise of their political privileges that we cite them to the action of those who propose this change in our Constitution.

The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate were, like the Governor, taken from large commercial towns. They were "born and bred" aristocrats. Having the power of appointing Committees, they were careful to make such selections as were best calculated to further the objects of the class they represented. The important business of the Session was the Apportionment of Representatives and Senators, and the adjustment of the Valuation of the State. The Reports upon these subjects, made up by high-toned aristocratic and federalists, were reported to the Legislature at a time when members had got tired of hanging about the Capitol, and were impatient to get home, and in an ill mood to examine their character. Although not the least effort to hurry legislation had been exhibited during a Session of one hundred days, no sooner were these Reports before the Legislature than a desire of saving the expenses of legislation to the people seemed to animate the patriotic bosoms of the authors of these reports; and a skillful application of this argument was successful in getting the Resolves through the two Houses in very little time—indeed, after they were reported they were not permitted to occupy so much time as many others of trifling nature—such, for instance, as that giving \$600 to R. F. Perkins. By systematic arrangements, all amendments to these Bills were refused a respectful consideration, except only those which the authors themselves proposed.

The Valuation Resolve is just what the seaboard wants—just such as will oppress the country. The democratic members made a short struggle to equalize its bearings, but were gagged off. The Apportionment Resolves are even worse. Fifteen country towns are disfranchised, embracing a population of 15,000. The City of Bangor is allowed a Representative to which it is not entitled and Aroostook County is robbed of it. Cumberland County is so mutilated as to give the aristocracy the control there—one quarter of Waldo County is placed under the wing of Kennebec, subject to the control of Waterville, Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner; and these things are done—these high-handed assaults upon the agricultural interest, and this bold violation of the State Constitution, are committed by the men who propose this

change in the fundamental law of the State. Can it be believed that they wish to promote the interests of the people?

The argument that prevailed upon the unsuspecting in the Legislature to swallow the enormities of the Valuation Report and the grosser ones of the Apportionment Resolves, without examining their bearings, is now addressed to the people, in the hope that the latter will be caught by the bait and adopt the proposed change. The expenses of the already protracted Session were pointed at, and the time of the State could not by any means be afforded to examine these important measures. The expenses of legislation are referred to now. The proposed measure, it is said, will save some thousands of expenditure, and therefore must prevail. Perhaps it may save a little money to the State. We shall endeavor soon to show that it cannot save much. But is it not better to submit to those expenses, than to risk the consequences of having no Legislature every year to guard the interests of the State, and protect the producing classes from the rapacity of those whose business is to gain without producing, and who stand in the same relation to the working classes that the wolf does to the lamb, or the hawk to the young robin?

These fellows know what they are about. While the honest yeoman is looking to the labor of his hands and the bounty of Providence for a moderate harvest, the class they represent is inventing schemes to "gather where it sows not."

While the former rests from his honest labors, the latter is watching vigilantly to take advantage of the first breach in the embattlements which afford a shield to popular liberty.

Let the Legislature assemble but once in two years, and one step towards a monarchy, from which our fathers freed themselves by wading through seas of blood, is attained. The less the people are called upon to choose their magistrates, the less they think of the nature of their Government—the less of the administration of its affairs, and of course, the less of the movements of those who would corrupt its agents for private and sinister purposes.

We trust that our readers will agree with us when we say that it is not safe to trust ten men "in buckram" with the exclusive management of State affairs now holds a large preponderance in the Legislature. It is true that this class is rapidly advancing in political intelligence; and that in proportion as it has advanced the democratic principle has been carried into the practice of Government. Frequent elections and frequent assemblies of the people's representatives, keep the people alive to the operations of Government, and disseminates a knowledge of the principles upon which it moves. The often exercise of the power of legislation is, of course, farthest from the desire of those who do not control it. By checking the circulation of political intelligence, and diverting the attention of the people from public affairs, the march of the democratic principle is impeded—the Government is made more liable to corruption, and the designs of the enemies of equal rights and equal laws are advanced.

Since the open assault upon American liberty were crushed in the Revolution, its foes have ever made its approaches insidiously; but it has never relaxed its energies. It comes in every form and on every practicable occasion. Our State Government has never been free from it; it has been assailed by the most powerful among the officers of Government, and the representatives of the people. It is embodied in an interest which we term aristocratic. Its home is found in the cities and on the seaboard. The recent session of the Legislature affords a rare example of its power, and will teach the people, we trust, a lesson of prudence.

From the Maine Cultivator.

"**Biennial Elections.**" "By a Resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature, the people of Maine will be called together every second year, to meet in Convention, and to provide that the Governor, Senators and Representatives shall be elected to serve two years instead of one, as present, and to meet in Legislature for the transaction of business biennially instead of annually—unless otherwise called together by adjournment or by proclamation of the Governor. As this is a subject of considerable interest to the people of Maine, it may be well to present both sides of the question, that they may not misunderstand it at the proper time. It is not, and can not, be denied, that there are difficulties in the way of any arrangement, but let us consider them.

"The advantages of biennial tenure of office over the present system which prevails throughout New England, are first, that we shall have less frequent elections, and consequently a less frequent renewal of partisan strife, which now annually distracts our people, and which too often creates personal animosities and injures the general cause of public peace and public morals.

Second, the expense of maintaining the government, so far at least, would be considerably reduced.

Third, it would be more difficult to secure a majority.

Fourth, it would be easier to secure a majority.

Fifth, it would be easier to secure a majority.

Sixth, it would be easier to secure a majority.

Seventh, it would be easier to secure a majority.

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Fift

**A RACE AGAINST TIME.**—A man, whose name we could not learn, made a bet the other day of \$1,000 that he could ride 300 miles in 24 consecutive hours on as many different horses, over the Beacon Course near Hoboken, N. Jersey. The bet was taken, and he commenced at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening—accomplished 200 miles in the first 12 hours, and yesterday at five minutes after 5 o'clock completed the task; being 52 minutes within the time, and winning the bet. It is to be supposed that he suffered somewhat by the enterprise. This we are told is the greatest distance ever performed at the same time in this country, or we believe in England, where 270 miles is the greatest distance if our advice is correct, that has ever been accomplished in 24 consecutive hours.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—Mr. James Dunbar, aged 75 years, died in New Gloucester, in this State, April 12th. The disease which terminated his earthly existence, was an obstruction in the passage leading from the throat to the stomach. *Oppression* or some foreign substance had so completely closed the alimentary conduct, that no kind of nourishment could possibly be taken, and consequently life departed for want of its sustaining nutriment. For the last ten days of his existence he was unable to swallow the least sustenance whatever. Horrible as it may be to relate, he actually died of starvation!—*Easter Argus*.

The Woodstock Telegraph of the 5th inst., states that part of the Troops stationed at Madawaska, left that post on the 20th ult. for the *Degel* and *Lake Temisquata*, under the command of Captain Malmeyer; and that about 30 or 40 men have remained under the command of a subaltern to occupy the Block House at the mouth of the Madawaska river.—*Argus*.

**BUNKER HILL BATTLE.**—The battle of Bunker Hill will be celebrated appropriately at Charlestown, (Mass.) by the Warren Phalanx and the citizens. There will be a procession, an oration by Rev. G. E. Ellis, (the Unitarian Minister at C.) a dinner and levee.—*Argus*.

**THE KENNEBEC ROAD.**—The Government of Canada for the purpose of accelerating the settlement of the country bordering on the Kennebec road, offer fifty acres of land to every person of twenty-one years of age or upwards, who will settle upon said land and clear and place one third of it under crop within four years from the date of their ticket of location.—*Argus*.

**AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.**—The Hartford Courant, of Thursday, states that Dr. John R. Watson, of Colchester, called at the office on Tuesday, and paid for the *Contra* to Jan. 1, 1843. He remarked that he had taken the paper, with the exception of about six months, for fifty-seven years, and had generally paid his subscription in advance.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, January 1st, by Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. William O. King to Miss Mary Ann Clifford, both of this town.

In Turner, by Isaac Gross, Esq., Dr. John Briss to Miss Melita Sylvester.

#### DIED.

In this town, Miss Dorcas, daughter of Mr. John Prince, aged about 24 years.

In Remond, March 1st, of Consumption, Rebekah, wife of William Kyle, and daughter of William and Sybil Walker of Peru, aged 45 years. Her end was peaceful and happy. [Zion's Herald and Morning Star please copy.]

In Mexico, May 23, Stephen Barnard, Esq., aged about 74.

#### NOTICE!

**THE** Executive Committee of the Maine Temperance Union for the Western District, hereby give notice that a Temperance Convention of the three Counties comprising the Western District, viz: Cumberland, York and Oxford, will be held in this city on Wednesday and June 20th and 21st July next.

At the object of holding this Convention is to awaken a more general interest in the cause of Temperance, it is earnestly desired that every town in the District should be represented by a delegate of at least two persons. Mr. Hawkins, the reformed drunkard, of Ballmore, will be present, and also other distinguished gentlemen from abroad to add to the interest of the occasion.

For order, T. O. LINCOLN, Com.

Chairman Ex. Com.

Portland, June 14, 1841.

#### Commissioners' Notice.

**THE** subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors in the estate of Ingalls Bragg, Esq., late of Andover, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 24th day of May last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to their service at the house of George G. Bragg, in said Andover, on the first Wednesday of July, October and November next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

EDWARD L. POOR,

3w6

SILVENUS POOR, Jr. Cm'ts.

Andover, June 7, 1841.

#### NOTICE.

**T**HIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, OLIVER Harwood, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

EDAPHRAIM HAGGOOD.

3w6

Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

3w6

Attest: ELIAS M. CARTER.

Bethel, March 23, 1841.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

**C**ourt of County Commissioners for the County of Kennebec:

3w4

Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

3w6

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ISAAC LEAVETT.

3w6

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

3w6

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

3w6

THE subscriber gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES M. RAND,

3w6

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

3w6

THE subscriber gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH BESSE,

3w6

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

3w6

THE undersigned give notice that they have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors in the estate of Ingalls Bragg, Esq., late of Andover, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 24th day of May last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to their service at the house of George G. Bragg, in said Andover, on the first Wednesday of July, October and November next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

EDWARD L. POOR, Com'r.

3w6

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

3w6

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w6

Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

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LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3

# STATE OF MAINE.

## TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Augusta, May 15, 1841.

WHEREAS an Act, entitled an Act, relative to the collection of State Taxes and assessments made by County Commissioners, passed February 17, 1836, provides that whenever a State Tax has been finally assessed on any township or tract of land, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall, within three months from the assessment by the Legislature, publish said assessment three weeks successively in the newspaper of the County where such land may lie, if such newspaper publishes therein, and the same are held and encumbered to the State for the payment of the assessments all taxes collected in such lands, then the same are held and encumbered to the State for the payment of the assessments, and for the payment of all such taxes as the State may have paid to discharge any taxes or rates assessed by County Commissioners. And that if any State Tax is levied on any tract of land which shall have been advertised as aforesaid together with the interest, at the rate of twenty per cent, per annum, to be computed from the expiration of one year from the date of the Act of assessment, shall not have been paid to the State, then the same shall be liable to the State for the payment of the Act of assessment, or if any sum advanced to the County Treasurers or credited by the State as aforesaid for the payment of any amount by the Tax Commissioners upon such tracts or lands together with the interest required thereon as aforesaid, shall not have been paid into the State Treasury within four years from the date of the credit required by the State, then the same shall be wholly forfeited and owned by the State, and no claim can be made by any former owner or owners, and the same shall be held and owned by the State.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, the proprietors and all other persons interested in the townships and other tracts of unimproved land described in said schedule, are hereby notified that unless the Taxes for the year 1841 assessed on herein charged are paid within one year from the date of the Act of assessment, said taxes will then be subject to interest at the rate of twenty per cent, per annum, and if not paid together with interest as aforesaid within four years from the date of the Act of assessment aforesaid, then said townships and other tracts of land will be wholly forfeited to the State.

A Tax of two hundred and one thousand eight hundred eighty three dollars and fifty cents, passed April 17, 1841, provides that the following schedule shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged in said schedule.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, the proprietors and all other persons interested in the townships and other tracts of unimproved land described in said schedule, are hereby notified that unless the Taxes for the year 1841 assessed on herein charged are paid within one year from the date of the Act of assessment, said taxes will then be subject to interest at the rate of twenty per cent, per annum, and if not paid together with interest as aforesaid within four years from the date of the Act of assessment aforesaid, then said townships and other tracts of land will be wholly forfeited to the State.

## COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| No. 1, North Division,          |  |
| No. 2, do, do,                  |  |
| No. 3, do, do,                  |  |
| Strt. north of No. 3, N. Divis. |  |
| No. 7, South Division,          |  |
| No. 8, do, do,                  |  |
| No. 10, adj. Steuben,           |  |
| No. 16, Middle Division,        |  |
| No. 21, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 22, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 25, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 28, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 32, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 34, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 35, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 39, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 40, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 41, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 42, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 43, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 44, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 45, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 46, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 47, do, do,                 |  |
| No. 48, Head and Bear do.       |  |
| Beech do.                       |  |
| Hog do.                         |  |
| Bradbury do.                    |  |
| Pond and Western do.            |  |
| Little Spr. Head do.            |  |
| Pond do.                        |  |
| Call do.                        |  |
| We Black do.                    |  |
| East Black do.                  |  |
| Phoenix do.                     |  |
| Long do.                        |  |
| Old Harbor do.                  |  |
| Marshall's do.                  |  |
| Great Duck do.                  |  |
| Maine do.                       |  |
| Pickering's do.                 |  |

## COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

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| No. 14, East Division,                    |  |
| No. 15, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 19, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 20, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 22, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 27, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 23, do, do, W. hall,                  |  |
| No. 23, do, E. hall,                      |  |
| No. 17, Middle Division,                  |  |
| No. 18, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 19, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 24, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 25, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 26, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 27, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 28, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 29, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 30, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 31, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 36, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 37, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 42, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 43, do, do,                           |  |
| No. 5, North Division,                    |  |
| No. 6, do, do,                            |  |
| Two miles strip N. of No. 5,              |  |
| Two miles strip N. of No. 6,              |  |
| No. 1, R. 1, N. Bingham Pur.              |  |
| No. 3, R. 1, do, Hinkley's,               |  |
| No. 1, R. 2, do, do, Dyer's,              |  |
| No. 2, R. 2, do, do, Wait's,              |  |
| No. 3, R. 2, do, do, Talmadge's,          |  |
| No. half No. 1, R. 2, N. B. Pur.          |  |
| S. half No. 1, R. 3, do, do,              |  |
| No. 1, R. 1, Vassalborough,               |  |
| Half No. 1, R. 3, Lenox,                  |  |
| W. half No. 6, R. 1, Amherst,             |  |
| East half No. 6, R. 1,                    |  |
| East half No. 6, R. 2,                    |  |
| N. E. quarter No. 7, R. 2, N. B. Purchas. |  |
| E. half No. 9, R. 2, N. B. Purchas.       |  |
| B. half No. 9, R. 2, do, do,              |  |
| No. 11, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 12, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 13, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 14, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 15, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 16, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 17, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 18, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
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| No. 72, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
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| No. 74, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
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| No. 81, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 82, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 83, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
| No. 84, R. 2, do, do,                     |  |
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| No. 136, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 137, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 138, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 139, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 140, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 141, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 142, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 143, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 144, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 145, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 146, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 147, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 148, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 149, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 150, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 151, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 152, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 153, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 154, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 155, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 156, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 157, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 158, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 159, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 160, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 161, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 162, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 163, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 164, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 165, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 166, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 167, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 168, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 169, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 170, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 171, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 172, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 173, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 174, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 175, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 176, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 177, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 178, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 179, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 180, R. 2, do, do,                    |  |
| No. 18                                    |  |

Fourteen dollars 14.50  
Twenty-three dol. 23.20  
Seven dollars 7.25  
Thirteen dollars 13.05  
Eight dollars 8.75  
Seven dollars 7.25  
Eleven dollars 11.00  
Ten dollars 10.15  
Ten dollars 10.15  
Thirteen dollars 13.05  
Seventeen dol. 17.40  
Five dollars 5.80  
Ten dollars 10.15  
Fourteen dollars 14.50  
Seven dollars 7.25  
Seventeen dollars 17.40  
Eleven dollars 11.00  
Eleven dollars 11.00  
Four dollars thir- 4.25  
Eight dollars 8.75  
Eight dollars 8.75  
Fourteen dollars 14.50  
Eight dollars 8.75  
Five dollars 5.80  
Fourteen dollars 14.50  
Twenty-three 23.20  
Ten dollars 10.15  
Eleven dollars 11.00  
Twenty-three 23.20  
Fifteen dollars 15.05  
Five dollars 5.80  
Fourteen dollars 14.50  
Ten dollars 10.15  
Fourteen dollars 14.50  
Twenty-three 23.20  
Fourteen dollars 14.50  
**BERY, Treasurer.**  
Sentinel, Kennebec  
Street Journal, Bangor  
Franklin Register will  
be [redacted]

CCTION,

## PILLS.

great weakness, distress  
of health, and happiness  
from the circumstances  
the cemeteries of Peru,  
peculiar kind, led to ex-  
periment. In half a  
dozen of the diseases of  
regular practice, in the  
year 1782, and among  
certain diseases, where  
vain. Early in the year  
certain vegetable medi-  
cines, and formed  
a compound upon the  
basis of its general use,  
simplicity, and healing  
power of their specified  
system, are now in full  
use in the American Re-

## ERS.

the extraordinary effects  
Pills, upon those about  
to make a trial of them.  
five children, and had  
been pain during and af-  
ter every means, and  
had no relief. She com-  
plained of her being very  
weak, and of her having  
no sleep. She com-  
plained also that she had  
been ill, by their use, in  
only, until her confi-  
ding the Peruvian Pill  
was afflicted with a dy-  
sis, which the use of the  
pill has removed. It is  
a loss. It is with great  
and become mother,  
All the time she  
got along in the same  
for days. There does  
not difficulties setting in  
taken. We unfeignedly  
they are in the reach of  
truly thankful that these  
the world of suffering,  
perhaps save the lives of

Zaldona square, Edin-  
burgh subscriber,  
S. ROBERTS.

A. O. ROBERTS.

E. CHASE & CO.,

Samuel AD-

Paris: HUBBARD &  
Co. Buckfield: W. H.  
Stephen M. Marhs,  
(John Higgins, P. M.,  
well, Fribourg; Nels-  
son.) copy 1

**BERY.**  
Academy will com-  
mence on June next,  
continued instruc-

Board from \$1.25  
4. FRYE, See y.  
SW3

**Sale.**  
Judge of Probate for  
to be sold at Public  
Sale, at the office of the  
substitute in  
Ferrell, late of Tux-  
toned, subject to the  
conditions of one hun-  
dred ninety seven  
easterly end of Lot  
of Turner.  
place of sale.  
Administrator.  
3w4

# ISSUE MISSING

**ISSUE  
MISSING**